

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Extension Service
Washington 25, D. C.

PROCEDURES FOR FACILITATING THE MOVEMENT OF MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS
(Not transported with farm labor funds.)

This circular deals with the functions of the Extension Service in relation to agricultural workers who move from one area to another by means of transportation arranged by themselves or their employers. The procedures for the movement of workers from one State to another with transportation costs paid from funds appropriated by the Farm Labor Supply Act are outlined in Extension Farm Labor Circular No. 24 - "Procedures for Movement of Interstate Workers at Government Expense."

I. General Policy.

Funds appropriated under the Farm Labor Supply Act should not be used to transport workers who have customarily migrated from one area to another at their own expense or at the expense of their employers. However, the Extension Service should assist and facilitate established and desirable movements of agricultural workers that farmers and workers find to be mutually beneficial. In performing this function the Extension Service should supplement, and not displace, the efforts of agricultural producers to recruit workers and of agricultural workers to find employment. Both employers and workers are to be encouraged to use their own initiative in making employment arrangements and in solving employment problems. Employment relationships which have proved satisfactory should be maintained. The Extension Service does not attempt to control recruitment by agricultural employers or regulate the movement of workers. It assists workers by informing them of employment opportunities in areas where they are living, employment opportunities in areas to which they might like to migrate, and of pertinent O.P.A. and O.D.T. regulations designed to conserve gasoline and tires. It assists employers of migrants by informing them of State laws, the farm labor situation, and other pertinent facts regarding areas in which they wish to recruit workers.

II. Functions of the Extension Service.

It is difficult and expensive for workers and employers who are living in different areas to develop satisfactory employment relationships. The Extension Service with representation in each area can be of service to both. Specific activities of the Extension Service should include:

1. Aiding employers and workers to establish contact with each other for the purpose of negotiating employment relationships.
2. Informing workers seeking employment of current job opportunities in other areas.
3. Guiding unemployed workers to areas where employment is available and helping them to find jobs.
4. Informing employers regarding areas where workers might be available and aiding them in making the necessary contacts to obtain workers.

5. Assisting O.P.A. and O.D.T. in determination of workers' need for rationed items, such as gasoline, by identifying migratory agricultural workers.
6. Informing the public of the reasons for the movements and the conditions under which workers are migrating.

III. Determination of Need for Migrants.

Employers should not be encouraged to request migrants and migratory workers should not be encouraged to go to areas where the agricultural work can be done by local workers. When the potential supply of migratory workers is limited they should be encouraged to go to those areas that have depended upon migratory workers in the past and that have facilities to accommodate them. However, in areas needing workers in excess of the local supply, the possibility of obtaining migrants should be explored before certifying for interstate transported workers, prisoners of war, or foreign workers. Areas which have depended upon migrants in the past should keep their State Farm Labor Supervisors informed of their needs and of the probable supply that will be available as a result of direct employer-worker negotiations.

IV. Finding Potential Area of Supply.

State Farm Labor Supervisors in States that have used migrants in the past should communicate with State Farm Labor Supervisors in the States from which the migrants have usually come to keep each other currently informed of agricultural conditions and need for farm labor in both States. State Farm Labor Supervisors exploring the availability of migrants for areas that have not used them in the past may communicate directly with the supervisors of nearby States or may seek the assistance of the Federal Extension Service in locating potential areas of supply.

V. Understanding Between State Extension Services.

When areas of need and areas of supply have been determined, the details of relationships should be agreed upon between the two State Supervisors. This agreement needs to include such items as the following:

1. Pre-recruitment activities.
2. Desirable date for contacting workers with offers of employment.
3. Who will offer employment and the methods to be used.
4. Methods to be followed in exchange of current information, i.e., between State offices or between county agents.
5. Steps that will be taken in facilitating the return of the workers to the area of recruitment at the end of their employment.

VI. Conditions of Employment.

Accurate information from the area of need in regard to employment opportunities is an essential element in facilitating migratory movement. Such information as that which follows must be available in the area of recruitment well in advance of the time when the workers are expected to move and should be kept current:

1. Number of workers needed by individual farmers, communities, or counties.
2. Dates of employment.
3. Work to be done.
4. Wage offered.
5. Arrangements for transportation.

It is desirable to know what arrangements farmers are willing to make regarding transportation. Migrants can often find employers who will pay all or part of the transportation costs, thus relieving them of this expense. Many migrants, however, prefer to bear the cost of transportation in order to be free of obligation in the employment area. Generally speaking, farmers who are willing to pay transportation are the most likely to obtain workers when they need them. Information as to whether or not farmers will hire trucks is important since many truck operators prefer to transport workers to growers who will also contract for the services of the operator and his truck.

6. Group leaders.

Because of patterns developed in the pre-war period, leaders sometimes furnish transportation for a group of workers. Satisfactory employment for the leader sometimes takes the form of a hauling contract that utilizes his truck. In other situations he expects employment as a field supervisor. The employment which a farmer offers group leaders is an important item of information.

7. Living conditions.

Although it is difficult to collect and transmit data in regard to housing, this information is very important from the worker's point of view. The information that housing is available in a War Food Administration camp is usually sufficient, as most migrants are familiar with these camps. If grower housing is licensed by the State and subject to inspection, this information is helpful.

VII. Recruitment by Extension Service.

The procedures for recruitment of migratory workers when performed by the Extension Service of the State of recruitment should follow closely those established for the recruitment of intrastate labor. If Extension workers of the State of need carry out some of the responsibility for the recruitment^{1/} their activities should be carefully outlined and carried on under the general supervision of the Extension Service of the State of recruitment. Before recruitment begins a definite understanding should be reached regarding the qualifications of agricultural workers to be recruited, such as age, sex, etc. Clearance of recruitment plans with county agents and County Farm Labor Advisory Committees in the counties of recruitment will be the responsibility of the Extension Service of the State of recruitment. As workers are recruited, it is desirable to keep a list of workers by name, address, and county.

VIII. Recruitment by Employers or Their Representatives.

In many areas farmers have for many years recruited migratory workers. This recruitment effort ranges from writing letters to hiring representatives to recruit in the supply area. As labor supplies have been depleted by war conditions, recruitment by farmers has become more difficult and less productive.

To facilitate farmer recruitment of migratory workers the following procedure is suggested:

1. When a farmer needs aid in recruiting migratory workers he informs his county agent of the need and discusses with him where and how he proposes to recruit.
2. The county agent or State Supervisor communicates with the State Supervisor or the appropriate county agent in the State of recruitment, setting forth the proposal and asking for information on labor available and how to proceed if the recruitment is feasible.
3. If the farmer knows the names and addresses of the individuals he wishes to recruit, but desires the aid of the Extension Service, he may communicate directly with the workers and tell them to go to their nearest county agent for information and assistance. If this is done it is necessary that the county agent, to whom they are directed, be informed in advance of the possible visits from workers and the nature of assistance needed.
4. If the farmer or his agent is to visit the State of recruitment and has enlisted Extension Service assistance, Extension Service in the State of need should give him a letter of introduction addressed to the appropriate State Supervisor or county agent. The letter should indicate the work for which migrants are needed, the number needed, and the approximate beginning and ending dates of the period of employment. The employer should visit the State Supervisor or county agent in the area of recruitment, present his letter of introduction, and have a full understanding of the local situation and State law before starting recruitment.

^{1/} Cost of out-of-State activities of State Extension employees should be charged to allocations from Section 3 of Farm Labor Supply Act.

IX. Identification of Migratory Workers.

The purpose of identification is to assist persons who are bona fide agricultural migrants in order that they may benefit from the special O.D.T., O.P.A., and Extension procedures set up to serve them.

Identification should mean something more than mere status as migratory agricultural worker. It should mean, in addition, a worker actually employed in agriculture or en route to an agricultural job. Identification, therefore, should be made only when there is acceptable evidence that the worker already has a farm job or is going to an area where the Extension Service will place him as a farm worker. This will prevent unnecessary use of gasoline in searching for work. A supply of identification cards can be obtained from the Federal Extension Service (Exhibit A). A record of identification cards issued is helpful in assembling information about these workers.

The procedure for identifying migratory farm workers has been developed, partially, to satisfy requests by O.P.A. and O.D.T. that the Extension Service make available to them its knowledge that certain applicants are migratory agricultural workers. The objective is to aid migratory workers to obtain the gasoline and tires they need to enable them to reach the areas in which they have farm jobs. This procedure does not abridge in any way the right of any individual to apply to his local war price and rationing board and receive rations in accordance with O.P.A. regulations. Determination of whether an applicant is entitled to gasoline for travel is the responsibility of O.P.A.

X. Transportation - Relationships with O.P.A. and O.D.T.

Migratory workers will normally travel in three ways: (a) By public carrier - train or bus; (b) By private truck - operated by the worker, a group leader, or by the employer; (c) By passenger car - operated by a worker.

A. Common carrier.

To conserve gasoline and tires workers and employers should be encouraged to arrange for travel by public carrier whenever possible. The Extension Service has no responsibility regarding transportation by public carrier. It may inform employers and workers of travel conditions and the desirability of advance arrangements with public carriers in the case of movements involving considerable numbers of workers. Sometimes employers who advance transportation for workers may hesitate to send money or tickets to the workers themselves. In some areas, the Extension Service may be willing to facilitate these arrangements by acting as the employer's agent in purchasing or delivering tickets to the workers at the time of their departure.

B. Private vehicles.

The regulations of O.D.T. and O.P.A. regarding rationed gasoline and tires provide a preferred status for migratory agricultural workers. To identify agricultural workers and the areas where they have employment O.D.T. and O.P.A. have requested the assistance of the Extension Service. To prevent delays and difficulty, it is desirable to develop a full understanding at State and local levels among the representatives of Extension Service, O.D.T. and O.P.A. regarding the procedures and policies for issuing rations to

migratory workers. This should be done in advance of movements and will insure a common understanding of Federal regulations and the application of these regulations to local conditions.

1. Trucks.

When trucks are used to transport migratory workers, the basic procedures which follow should be initiated at least a week in advance of the expected date of departure:

- a. Application for Certificate of War Necessity for mileage from area of recruitment to area of employment should be recommended by the county agent in the area of recruitment and submitted to the District Office of O.D.T. (See Exhibit B attached - O.D.T. Farm Vehicle Activity Memorandum No. 14, and list of District O.D.T. offices.)
- b. When O.D.T. Certificate of War Necessity is presented to local O.P.A. war price and rationing boards, it will be accepted as prima facie evidence that gasoline coupons should be issued for the mileage shown.
- c. Since Certificate of War Necessity recommended by county agent will cover only mileage from area of recruitment to area of need, application for gasoline needed for use of truck in area of need should be made through the County Farm Transportation Committee in the area of need.
- d. Since Certificate of War Necessity recommended in the area of recruitment will cover only the mileage to first point of employment, the procedure outlined in points a and b will be repeated when workers are to be transported to a second area of employment or when they are ready to return to the area of recruitment.

2. Passenger cars.

When migratory workers are moving in passenger cars, the basic procedures are as follows:

- a. Apply to local O.P.A. war price and rationing boards for gasoline coupons needed for travel from area of recruitment to first point of employment. (See Exhibit C - O.P.A. Regulations Concerning the Issuance of Gasoline and Tires to Migratory Agricultural Workers.)
- b. As local rationing boards are not usually in a position to identify migratory workers or determine their need for mileage, they appreciate or may specifically request of the county agent an identification of the worker and information as to next area of employment as a basis for determining mileage. (See Exhibit A - Suggested Identification Card for Migratory Workers.)

- c. Coupons for gasoline to be used in passenger cars will usually be issued in the area of recruitment only for travel to the first point of employment. The procedure outlined in point a will be repeated when workers move to a subsequent area of employment and when they are ready to return to the area of recruitment. Provision is made on the identification card (Exhibit A) for the county agent in each area of employment to certify that workers desire to move to the next point of employment or the return to area of recruitment by signing the identification card. New identification cards should be issued in areas of employment to workers that did not obtain one in the area of recruitment or to those who have lost their identification card.

XI. Information Regarding Migratory Movements.

Information in regard to movements of migrants is important in development of plans to meet farm labor needs. It is recommended that county agents keep a record of the identification cards issued or signed and that this record be submitted weekly to the State Farm Labor Supervisor. The information that such a record should include is: (a) Date migrant is interviewed; (b) Serial number of migrant's identification card, or license number of car he operates; (c) Name of migrant and his permanent address; (d) Number of other workers travelling with him; (e) Name and address of each employer for whom he expects to work or the area in which he expects work; and (f) Beginning and ending dates of period he expects to work for each employer or in each area. (See Exhibit D - Suggested Form for Recording Information Regarding Migratory Agricultural Workers.)

An important service which the Extension Service should perform is to advise an employer in advance regarding migrants who expect to work for him. County agents issuing or signing identification cards should immediately advise the Extension Service in the State or States in which the migrants expect to work: (a) Name of migrant; (b) Number of other workers he is transporting; (c) Date he expects to arrive in an area and how long he expects to stay; and (d) Name and address of employer for whom he expects to work. A postal card giving this information should be sent to the Extension Service (State Farm Labor Supervisor or county agent, depending upon arrangement between the States) in each State in which a migrant expects to work. (See Exhibit E - Suggested Card for Transmitting to Areas of Employment Information About Migrants Planning to Work in the Area.) In some areas valuable information can be made available to migrants and to employers by the establishment of information stations on main highways followed by migrant workers. These stations usually perform the following functions: (a) Distribute information in regard to the employment opportunities in areas toward which the workers are travelling; (b) Record and report the movement of workers; (c) Notify State or County Extension Services of workers planning to enter their areas; and (d) Issue identification cards to migrants who have not already obtained them.

XII. Public Relationships.

Because of the manpower shortages in all areas in the country and public interest in the manpower problem, misunderstandings may develop in regard to the movement of workers from one area to another. It is desirable that the Extension Service discuss and seek the assistance of County Farm Labor Advisory Committees in facilitating migratory movements. It is also desirable to inform other interested individuals and groups of the need for agricultural workers in other areas and of their plans for migrating from and returning to areas of recruitment.

XIII. Return of Workers to Area of Recruitment.

Although this circular deals principally with the procedures for assisting workers to move from an area of recruitment to an area of employment, it is equally important that definite plans be developed to facilitate the return of workers to the area of recruitment at the end of their employment in areas of need. The basic procedures outlined are applicable to the return trip.

Attachments

April 9, 1945

588(4-45)

Identification Card for Migratory Workers

1945	WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION - EXTENSION SERVICE MIGRATORY CROP CORPS		Number	
This identifies _____				
His signature _____				
He is an agricultural worker and furnishes transportation for other such workers. His need for gasoline is indicated by the following places where he and his group expect to work.				
State	Place	Approximate dates		
		From	To	
(Fold here. This side in. Will fit in billfold.)				
The last signature below indicates that these workers have maintained their status as migratory agricultural workers in the area indicated and desire to proceed to the next point shown above.				
Date	State	County	Signature	Title
The following vehicles are used in the activities for which this identification is made.				
License No.	Make, type, capacity			

These forms are available as 4"x4½" cards which when folded will fit a billfold.

Reverse side of E.F.L. Form No. 29
Identification Card for Migratory Workers

TO WORKERS: When you need gasoline or tires, rationing boards will request the information shown on this card. This card identifies you - KEEP IT, and keep it up to date.

When you need help show this card to the nearest county agent, his labor assistant or placement man.

County agents or labor assistants will help you to:

Get work in their own counties or in other counties or States
Get gasoline and tires

County agents can be found at most county seats. They also have representatives at all Government farm labor camps.

ALWAYS FIND THE COUNTY AGENT OR SOMEONE REPRESENTING HIM WHEREVER YOU ARE AND DISCUSS YOUR PLANS WITH HIM. HE WILL HAVE MUCH INFORMATION USEFUL TO YOU.

TO COUNTY AGENTS: O.P.A. and O.D.T. have requested the assistance of the Extension Service in identifying migratory farm workers.

Your signature on this card attests continued status of a migratory agricultural worker. Most workers will have a card when they enter your area. Issue a new card only when necessary. The card should show areas already visited plus the next destination.

TO RATIONING BOARDS: This identification is made in accordance with O.P.A. Annotation (.01) to Section 1394.7706 and O.D.T. Farm Vehicle Memorandum No. 14.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
Highway Transport Department
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit B - Part 1

FARM VEHICLE ACTIVITY MEMORANDUM NO. 14
July 8, 1944
(with revisions listed in Memorandum 14A,
February 22, 1945)

Transportation by Motor Truck of Migratory Farm Labor

In order to conserve and utilize motor trucks used in the transportation of migratory farm labor, and to provide, insofar as possible, for the orderly movement of such labor, the following procedure has been agreed upon by the ODT and War Food Administration.

1. The District Manager may accept recommendations concerning the name and address of the owner and operator of the motor truck to be used to transport migratory farm labor from point of origin to destination point and the maximum mileage and motor fuel required for such movement, only from the appropriate County Agricultural Agent of the Cooperative Extension Service, or his duly authorized representative.

2. The District Manager at the point to which such migratory labor is transported may accept recommendations of the appropriate County Agent, or his duly authorized representative at that point, concerning the name and address of the owner or operator of the motor truck to be used to transport such migratory farm labor when the migrants have completed the project and are to be moved to another area of employment or back to the point of original recruitment, together with the maximum mileage and motor fuel required for such movement.

3. Where the motor truck is used in connection with farming activities at the point at which farm labor is being performed by migratory farm workers, the District Manager may accept the recommendations of the appropriate County Farm Transportation Committee with respect to necessary mileage and motor fuel required in such operation.

4. When the motor truck is being used in farming activities, a part of which is in the daily transportation of migratory farm workers between their place of abode and the point at which the labor is to be performed, the District Manager may accept recommendations for the necessary mileage and motor fuel allotments from the appropriate County Farm Transportation Committee.

5. Rescinded by Memorandum 14A, February 22, 1945.

6. As examples of how the above described program will function, the following hypothetical situations are described:

A. The County Agent located in Red River County, Texas, will recommend to the Dallas ODT District Office the name and address of an operator of a commercial motor vehicle that will be used to transport a given number of migratory farm laborers from Red River County to Midland County, Michigan. The Dallas ODT District Manager may accept this recommendation and allot sufficient mileage and motor fuel for the operation of this specific motor truck for this movement.

If the motor truck, upon arrival at Midland County, Michigan, is used in connection with farming activities at the point at which the labor is being performed, the Midland County Farm Transportation Committee shall recommend the mileage and motor fuel necessary for this use, as well as the mileage and motor fuel necessary for transporting said labor from their temporary place of abode to the point where they will be working.

When the labor is completed, the County Agent for Midland County will recommend to the ODT District Manager, located in Saginaw, Michigan, the necessary mileage and motor fuel for the motor truck to transport this labor from Midland County to Putnam County, Ohio. The Putnam County Farm Transportation Committee will recommend to the ODT District Manager at Toledo, Ohio, the necessary mileage and motor fuel for the use of the truck while the labor is in Putnam County. When the labor is completed in Putnam County, the County Agent of that County may recommend to the ODT District Manager at Toledo the necessary mileage and motor fuel necessary for the motor truck to transport said labor to Red River, Texas; thus completing the circuit.

B. Rescinded by Memorandum 14A, February 22, 1945.

7. (a) The words "motor truck" as used in this memorandum mean: A commercial motor vehicle built (or rebuilt) primarily for the purpose of transporting property and shall not include passenger carrying type vehicles.

(b) The words "appropriate County Farm Transportation Committee" as used in this memorandum mean: The County Farm Transportation Committee serving the County in which the migratory farm labor have established their temporary place of abode.

Thos. H. Nicholl
Division Director
Regional Operations

LOCATION OF O.D.T. DISTRICT OFFICES BY STATES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>P.O. ZONE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DISTRICT MANAGER</u>
<u>ALABAMA</u>			
BIRMINGHAM	3	705 Massey Building	George T. Curry
MONTGOMERY	1	1216 Bell Building	Marion U. Rast
<u>ARIZONA</u>			
PHOENIX		328 Security Building	E. C. Corbell
<u>ARKANSAS</u>			
LITTLE ROCK		Old Post Office Building	Eugene Davis
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>			
FRESNO	1	201 Patterson Building	Shelley B. Williams
LOS ANGELES	15	207 Western Pacific Building	Roy Long
SACRAMENTO	14	515 Forum Building	A. C. Banks
SAN DIEGO		342-530 Broadway	
SAN FRANCISCO	3	Rm. 407 - 1355 Market Street	J. Roy Willhide
<u>COLORADO</u>			
DENVER	2	310 Midland Savings Building	W. R. Pavela
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>			
HARTFORD	4	119 Ann-Street	Fred T. Honeyman
<u>DELAWARE</u>			
WILMINGTON		U. S. Customs House	
<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>			
WASHINGTON	25	6th Floor, Barber & Ross Building	William M. Tobin
<u>FLORIDA</u>			
JACKSONVILLE	1	311 George Washington Annex	H. E. McDaniel
<u>GEORGIA</u>			
ATLANTA	1	294 $\frac{1}{2}$ Peachtree Street, N. E.	Ralph H. Cannon
SAVANNAH		4 West Bay Street	Clarke T. Lyndon
<u>IDAHO</u>			
BOISE		221 Idaho Building	Bert Trask

LOCATION OF O.D.T. DISTRICT OFFICES BY STATES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>P.O. ZONE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DISTRICT MANAGER</u>
<u>ILLINOIS</u>			
CHICAGO	4	Rm. 468, 209 S. Wells Street	F. T. Corcoran
PEORIA	2	1100 Alliance Life Building	Karl E. Boussum
SPRINGFIELD		301 West Adams, 2nd Floor	Earl T. Amrine
<u>INDIANA</u>			
INDIANAPOLIS	4	Rm. 404 - 1142 Meridian Street	Geo. F. Burnett
<u>IOWA</u>			
DAVENPORT		617 Davenport Bank Building	Otto Wichelmann
DES MOINES	9	1416 Des Moines Building	Donald R. Wigton
SIOUX CITY		4th Floor, Warnack Building	
<u>KANSAS</u>			
WICHITA		Suite 200 - York Rite Building	Neil Toedman
<u>KENTUCKY</u>			
LEXINGTON	15	Security Trust Building	Wm. N. McGee
LOUISVILLE	2	151 South Fifth Street	Floyd E. Naye
<u>LOUISIANA</u>			
NEW ORLEANS	12	1610 Canal Building	W. R. Atkins
SHREVEPORT	94	609 Ricou-Brewster Building	J. F. Dawson
<u>MAINE</u>			
AUGUSTA		300 Water Street	
<u>MARYLAND</u>			
BALTIMORE	2	500 Liberty Building	Wm. F. Knell
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>			
BOSTON	10	185 Devonshire Street	M. R. Colgan
<u>MICHIGAN</u>			
DETROIT	2	Boulevard Building	L. W. Patterson
ESCANABA		3rd Floor, 1st National Bank Bldg.	
GRAND RAPIDS	2	503 Keller Building	P. J. Winkler
SAGINAW		201 Board of Commerce Building	Wm. P. Kennedy

LOCATION OF O.D.T. DISTRICT OFFICES BY STATES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>P.O. ZONE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DISTRICT MANAGER</u>
<u>MINNESOTA</u>			
DULUTH	2	209 Christie Building	Thomas A. Adams
MINNEAPOLIS	1	302 Metropolitan Life Building	Mel. G. Barnes
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>			
JACKSON	2	301, Macon Building	Warren D. Hendry
<u>MISSOURI</u>			
KANSAS CITY	6	Fidelity Building	George W. West
ST. LOUIS	1	818 Olive Street	A. D. Mason
<u>MONTANA</u>			
BILLINGS		306 Securities Building	F. E. Kammermeyer
BUTTE		424 Owsley Building	Fred A. Noble
<u>NEBRASKA</u>			
NORTH PLATTE		601 Jeffers Street	Robert L. Forrest
OMAHA	2	311 City National Bank Building	V. J. Hons
<u>NEVADA</u>			
RENO		106 Lyons Building	John M. Hiskey
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>			
CONCORD		12 Park Street	H. L. Barnard
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>			
CAMDEN		Stephens Building, Broadway	
NEWARK	2	1060 Broad Street	J. J. Johnston
TRENTON		143 East State Street	Frederic Ruroede
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>			
ALBUQUERQUE		318 Rosenwald Building	Paul C. LaRue
<u>NEW YORK</u>			
ALBANY	7	112 State Street	Wm. H. Brown, Acting
BINGHAMTON	60F	64 Henry Street	W. L. House
BUFFALO		1520 Genesee Building	Floyd B. Piper
NEW YORK	1	6306 Empire State Building	John W. Adelung
SYRACUSE	2	1016 State Tower Building	J. J. Haykel

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
Federal Office Building No. 1
Second and D Streets, S. W.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. John P. Monahan
Office of Materials and Facilities
War Food Administration

From: Thomas P. Shelburne
Head, Eligibility Section
Gasoline Rationing Branch

Subject: Migratory Farm Workers

Provisions of the Gasoline Rationing Regulations as they apply to migratory workers are quoted below:

"Section 1394.7706 - Preferred mileage: Mileage driven in a passenger automobile or motorcycle by the owner or person entitled to use thereof, necessary for carrying out one or more of the following purposes, should be deemed preferred mileage: (n)(1) Any person, including an employer, employer's organization or labor organization for the transportation of farm workers ... to, from, or between their places of employment...."

"Annotation (.01) Migratory farm workers. Migratory farm workers who travel from farm to farm to render agricultural services may be eligible for preferred mileage. If any help is needed in determining whether an applicant is a migratory farm worker, consult the proper County Agricultural Agent. However, it is the Board's responsibility to make the final determination as to the person's eligibility.

"Prompt attention should be given to these applications."

It is our intention to insert a further Annotation as soon as possible to the effect that Boards may under certain conditions issue a ration for travel to the first of a series of places where a migratory farm worker will work and that the new Board may issue rations to the next place, etc.

Suggested postal card to be sent to Extension Service
in area of need regarding migratory workers expecting
to work in the area.

(place)	(date)
Dear County Agricultural Agent, or (State Farm Labor Supervisor:)	
_____, an agricultural worker who is accompanied by (name)	
_____ other workers was contacted at (number)	_____ (place)
_____ He and his group expect to arrive (today or date)	
in your area about _____. He expects to work for	
_____ at (name of employer)	_____ (address of employer)
Sincerely yours,	
Signature: _____	
Title: _____	

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